

WOMEN'S SERVICE
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NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY

THE
Catholic Citizen

Organ of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance (formerly Catholic Women's Suffrage Society), 55 Berners Street, London, W. 1.

Vol. XVI, No. 4.

15th APRIL, 1930.

Price Twopence.

Daughter of the ancient Eve,
We know the gifts ye gave and give ;
Who knows the gifts which you shall give,
Daughter of the Newer Eve ?

—Francis Thompson.

Mère Javouhey—Apostle to the Blacks.

BY BARBARA BARCLAY-CARTER, Lic.-ès.-L.

It is with the above title that Georges Goyau, the famous French Catholic writer, presents the life of the Venerable Mother Javouhey, the Burgundian village girl who, by her sanctity and administrative genius, became at once a pioneer of missionary work and an outstanding figure in French colonial history.

Her girlhood passed among the persecutions of the Terror, which found her already to the fore in hiding fugitive priests, in preparing for secret celebrations of Mass at her father's farm, in teaching catechism in field or barn so that the Faith might be kept alive in the absence of its ministers. The dispersed religious orders had not reformed themselves when in 1798 she took the vows of a religious; two years later a community of Sisters of Charity at Besançon received her as a novice. Then, on the eve of her clothing, she drew back. After a day of heart-searchings had come a dream in which St. Teresa presented to her an assembly of negroes and mulattoes, all bearing agricultural tools in their hands, with the words "These are the children God gives you." As yet she knew nothing of other races than the white.

Three years of teaching, with the faithful aid of her three younger sisters; then the Trappist order allured her. Again at the moment of her clothing she was dissuaded, this time by her confessor, Dom Lestrangé, who discerned that her mission was to found a Congregation of her own. Of this Congregation she and her sisters formed the nucleus; in 1805 when Pius VII passed

Chalon, returning from the coronation of Napoleon, they besought him to give it authorisation. Two years more, and the Order of St. Joseph was solemnly recognised; by that time, transferred to Chalon, it had given birth to a big school in which over two hundred children learned besides their ordinary lessons spinning and carding on the newest methods. From Chalon the new Order spread; Cluny became its mother-house. Then Mère Javouhey was in Paris, founding a school on the then suspiciously modern Lancaster system, proving so successful as to attract the attention of the Government. This attention showed itself finally in a request for her co-operation in forming schools and hospitals in the tropical colonies; the way had opened for the fulfilment of her dream.

It was to West Africa that the first contingents of Sisters went, and there, in 1822, after five years spent in consolidating the Congregation Mère Javouhey joined them. Spiritually and economically the African colonies were in a state of crisis. The missionary impulse had run dry, while the suppression of the slave trade by the Treaty of Vienna had deprived Senegal of its chief trade. Mère Javouhey, supported by the Government of the Restoration, sought to make of these trading posts an agricultural colony. Wherever she went, schools and hospitals were formed, till even the Governor of English Gambia sought her aid. ("The English," she wrote, "have no idea of a decently equipped hospital!") From the first she took the negroes to her

heart, envisaging native priests and native nuns; with this aim she founded a special seminary in France, and though only three of her Senegalese students reached the priesthood, her attitude has now become the official attitude of the Church.

Her competence as a colonist led the Government in 1828 to send her to French Guiana in tropical America at the head of a band of emigrants. At Mana under her direction plantations were made and roads built, she herself tracing the road to Cayenne, going on foot through 125 miles of forest. Only the jealousy of the slave-owning planters of Cayenne, spreading discouragement among her colonists, withheld from the enterprise the success it deserved.

On her return to France where Louis Philippe had supplanted, Charles X as King, she found a Government anxious to make an end of slavery and ready to enlist the co-operation of her Congregation, now scattered through every colony, in preparing the slaves for future freedom. "Mère Javouhey is a *great man*," cried Louis Philippe after hearing her plans. And in 1838, as an experiment, the Government agreed to make over to her 500 liberated slaves for a settlement at Mana.

In her hands Mana now became a model colony, producing sugar, tapioca, rice, bananas, timber, stock, and rum. Her powers were absolute; she would allow no interference and no whites beyond the Sisters of her congregation. Under her firm and maternal rule her negroes awoke to an understanding of civilisation and Christianity. Meanwhile jealousies pursued her. In France, the Bishop of Autun, loth to see a woman head of a potent Congregation, claimed that office for himself, and, meeting with refusal, with the support of the Archbishop of Paris sought to dissolve the Order. In Guiana, the slave-owners, seeing in her a forerunner of emancipation, sought and won the alliance of the Apostolic Prefect; but for the encyclical of Gregory XVI in favour of emancipation, he would have ordered her departure; as it was he deprived her of the Sacraments. To-day her Congregation numbers 4,000, and her cause of canonisation is in process.

She had returned to France when the Republic of 1848, influenced by Lamartine, for long her friend and supporter, pro-

claimed the emancipation of the slaves. Admitted to the franchise, the negroes of Mana cried with one voice, "We vote for our Mother General," and could not understand when it was told them that this could not be.

Slavery.

A public meeting, under the auspices of St. Joan's S.P.A., was held in St. Patrick's Club, Soho Square, on March 15, when Miss Nina Boyle gave an address on slavery. Miss Boyle, from her long residence in South Africa, has seen the evils of the enslavement of women at close quarters. She urged women to work for the recognition of the principle that no one shall have the rights of an owner over any woman. This principle had been recognised in the case of men. Traffic in women is the worst form of slavery, and Miss Boyle deplored that it is not dealt with as slavery by the League of Nations, but by a special Commission. The native customs of selling girl children to be married, when of age, must be abolished. Miss Boyle cited examples of Christian women being claimed by men to whom they had been sold in infancy, and being taken from their husbands, and given to the men to whom they had been sold. Inheritance of widows by the husband's nearest male relative must be abolished. Governments were inclined to overlook these forms of slavery, qualifying them as native customs which must be respected. Women thought differently, and now that the question had been ventilated, societies must not rest until all forms of ownership over the person of women was made illegal. Miss Boyle also spoke of the buying of children for service in the Temples of India, which leads to great immorality. In this connection it is welcome news that Mr. Yayahave, Madras, has introduced a Bill to prevent the dedication of women to service in Hindu temples. It is said that the immorality in temple towns is indescribable.

In existing circumstances it is as well that husbands have to buy their wives from the parents, since it gives a certain value to the woman. It is interesting to note that when girls wish to enter religion, the Reverend Mother has to pay the marriage price. In a recent number of the *Tablet*, it was stated that the British Government had fixed £30 as the maximum to be paid the family as marriage recompense, and this sum is paid for postulants.

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Notes and Comments.

Emmeline Pankhurst.

The unveiling of Mrs. Pankhurst's statue was a simple and touching ceremony. It stands under the shadow of the Houses of Parliament, which she so often besieged. Many medals were to be seen on ex-prisoners and hunger strikers, bearing witness to past gallantry.

Former opponents, like Mr. Stanley Baldwin who unveiled the statue, colleagues and admirers had gathered to pay homage to the rebel leader who, less than twenty years ago, challenged authority, for injustice sat in high places, and risked her life that women might be free.

The Metropolitan Police Central Band played a fanfare of trumpets as a signal for the veil to drop from the statue. Dame Ethel Smyth conducted her "March of the Women," which inspired many a militant onslaught on Parliament.

Well might General Drummond say that this was one of the greatest days in the history of the woman's movement. For what changes may we not yet see who have lived to see so wonderful a change. Christabel we missed from among us, but a cable of remembrance, and of gratitude to God for the success of her mother's work came during the ceremony. It was indeed with gratitude that we thanked God for Emmeline Pankhurst's selfless work.

After the speeches, delegates from many societies laid wreaths at the base of the statue. Miss Gadsby, for St. Joan's Alliance, placed there a laurel wreath tied with our colours, and bearing the inscription: "In admiration, gratitude and affection from the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, now St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance."

It was most fitting that Mr. Pethick Lawrence should have been among the speakers. We remember him in the front rank of the fight.

All suffragists must be grateful to Mrs. Marshall with whom the idea of a statue originated. The whole ceremony was worthy of the tradition of the W.S.P.U.

L. DE A.

We are glad to read in the *Sower* a just appreciation of the principle of equal pay for equal work. The Editor considers that there is no room for doubt that there is equality of work between men and women teachers, and that therefore it should carry equality of pay. He points out that the economic argument concerning the financial calls on a married man are often pressed too far, and that it is idle to expect a woman, who may have serious obligations, to accept with equanimity smaller pay merely because she is a woman.

For ourselves we are convinced that equal pay for equal work is the only principle which will be accepted in the future.

* * * *

We are glad to see that General Hertzog's Woman Suffrage Bill passed the House of Assembly, South Africa, by 71 votes to 33. May it reach the Statute Book.

* * * *

We are very grateful to Lord Balfour of Burleigh for moving an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill to secure that benefits paid to young persons and boys and girls should be the same. His Lordship asked whether physiologists, or what authority, had assured the Government that the sum required to keep together the body and soul of a boy of 15 is 1s. greater than the sum required to keep together the body and soul of a girl of the same age. He considered it undesirable to inculcate in these children from the start that a girl is economically of less value to the State than a boy; it introduced a wrong atmosphere and produced a lamentable effect on the *status* of women in industry. The amendment was unfortunately lost.

* * * *

Woman's Movement and Birth Control.

This admirable exposition of the case against Birth Control, written by Mrs. Laughton Mathews, M.B.E., is now ready, and may be obtained from St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, 55 Berners Street, W.1. Price 1d. each, or 7s. per 100.

* * * *

We offer our hearty congratulations to our member, Miss Dickinson, nominated as the first woman member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE,

AND

Editorial Office of "Catholic Citizen":

55 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.1. Tel. Museum 4181

Signed articles do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Society.

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Protest Meeting.

The Protest Meeting organized by St. Joan's S.P.A., on April 4th, was a great success. A large and determined audience had gathered to support the protest against the exclusion of women—unaccompanied by men—from certain restaurants and coffee stalls at night. The whole thing is so ridiculous that opponents, if any, dared not give voice to their antediluvian opinions. As the Chairman, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, said, the ban of women is an anachronism at this date, and a symptom of an unhealthy attitude of mind. The meeting was not called to injure hotel proprietors, but to protest against a law which made these men exclude all women, unaccompanied by men, to save themselves the unpleasant task of discriminating between their customers.

That the ban on women is unnecessary is proved by the many restaurants which are open to both men and women without restriction, and which have no difficulty in keeping order. The following resolution was moved by Miss Gordon, and seconded by Mrs. Ayrton Gould, both of whom gave instances of the inconvenience and indignity caused by the unfair discrimination against women:

"This meeting calls upon the Government to repeal the special clauses with regard to prostitutes in the various Licensing and Police Acts so that no vendor of refreshments need draw invidious distinctions between his

customers, whether men or women, so long as these behave in an orderly manner.

"It further calls the attention of keepers of refreshment houses to the annoyances, inconvenience and hardships suffered by women as a result of the rules which they have made to exclude women from their premises unless attended by men."

Miss Alison Neilans, in a fine speech, gave reasons for the alteration in the law, no women or men should be refused refreshment provided they were acting in an orderly manner. The resolution was also supported by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, and Mrs. Abbott. Mrs. Chesterton said the restriction was intolerable, and women must get it abolished. Mrs. Abbott, in an eloquent speech, pleaded for justice; prostitution could not be remedied by persecution. Like the poor the pharisee was always with us. Right down the ages persecution had been tried, the prostitute had been branded, whipped at the cart tail, exploited, made the scapegoat for the sins of the world—the sin of her partner was ever condoned. In this we had not followed the teaching of Christ.

The resolution was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chairman and speakers was moved by Miss Butler-Bowdon, and seconded by Miss Chave Collisson. The meeting was supported by a number of women's societies.

L. DE ALBERTI.

St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance.

Nineteenth Annual Meeting.

Any person doubting whether there is still work to be done by feminist societies, should have been present at the nineteenth Annual Meeting of St. Joan's S.P.A. In that eager atmosphere, all doubt would have vanished. The meeting was held at St. Patrick's Club, Soho Square, on Saturday, March 15th, Miss C. M. Gordon, M.A., presiding.

The adoption of the Annual Report, read by Mrs. Brandt, was moved by Miss Nancy Stewart Parnell, B.A. Miss Parnell brought greetings and congratulations from the Liverpool Branch. We were glad to have six members from Liverpool with us.

Miss Parnell, while congratulating the Alliance on its work, reminded her audience of all that remained to be done. Not only were there many inequalities still existing, but positions won were insecure. St. Joan's S.P.A. had still much work before it, national, imperial, and international. It would be a betrayal to leave unfulfilled the objects that pioneer women had set out to achieve. She gave to the Alliance as a motto for the future the common from the Mass for women saints, "With Thy comeliness and Thy beauty: go forth, advance prosperously, and reign."

Mrs. Thomas, introduced by the Chairman as a member with a perfect genius for getting new members, dwelt, in seconding the adoption of the Report, on the reasons why women should be free to do any work which they were qualified to do.

The adoption of the Financial Statement, read by the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laughton Mathews, M.B.E., was moved by Councillor Mrs. V. M. Crawford, who congratulated the Alliance on the increase of its finances. Yet as it was maintained by voluntary subscriptions, there must still be much anxiety to devise ways and means for raising funds. THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN she was glad to see had required a subsidy of £3 only during the year. This great improvement was undoubtedly due to the gallant paper-sellers, and to Miss Butler-Bowdon's initiative and hard work in obtaining advertisements. Miss Young, in seconding the adoption of the financial statement, urged

every member to subscribe to the paper. As one who helped in the office, she could assure members that every penny subscribed to the Alliance was economically spent, and to advantage.

Miss C. M. Gordon, in her address from the chair, enumerated several distinct gains won during 1929—positions held by women which no woman had held before; progress made in various points on our programme, but still many resolutions were hardy annuals, which called for energy and hard work.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried:

1. AGE OF MARRIAGE.

St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance rejoices that the legal age of marriage for boys and girls in this country has been raised to 16.

2. EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Women in the House of Lords. St. Joan's S.P.A. demands that peeresses in their own right should have a seat and vote in the House of Lords, and, further, that in any measure designed to reform the Second Chamber, men and women should have the same right to sit and be elected.

3. EQUAL MORAL STANDARD.

(a) *Solicitation Laws.* St. Joan's S.P.A. reaffirms its dissatisfaction with the Report of the Street Offences Committee and demands the repeal of the present Solicitation Laws, and the substitution of a law on the lines of the Public Places (Order) Bill, which deals with street solicitation by general legislation against annoyances or molestation, and under which the evidence of the person annoyed or molested would be necessary in order to obtain a conviction.

(b) *State Regulation of Vice.* St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government to hasten the abolition of all brothels known to the authorities within the jurisdiction of the British Empire.

(c) *Veneral Diseases.* St. Joan's S.P.A. welcomes the recent declarations in favour of voluntary methods of dealing with venereal diseases which have been made by the House of Commons, the Ministry of Health, the British Medical Association, and the London County Council, and re-affirms its opposition to any form of compulsory notification or treatment of venereal diseases.

(d) *Illegitimate Children.*

(i) St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government to introduce and pass without delay a Bill providing for the enforcement of affiliation Orders overseas on similar lines

to the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 1920; (ii) to bring before the Imperial Conference the urgent need for reciprocal legislation for the enforcement of both maintenance and affiliation orders.

4.—EQUAL PAY AND OPPORTUNITIES.

(a) St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government and local authorities to establish among their employees a system of equal pay and opportunities for men and women, and freedom for married women to decide for themselves whether or not they shall engage in paid employment after marriage.

(b) "Protective Legislation." St. Joan's S.P.A., while believing that protection should be afforded to industrial workers, declares that to impose restrictions on women only, is to treat them permanently as minors, and to lower their status as workers."

It believes that the only policy which safeguards their individual liberty and responsibility is that of basing all labour regulations and restrictions upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker, and calls upon the Government to apply this principle to all legislation.

5.—NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

St. Joan's S.P.A. demands that a British woman should have restored to her the right of retaining her nationality on marriage with an alien, which was taken from her in 1870; and that, irrespective of marriage, she should have the same right as a man to retain or change her nationality.

It further calls upon the Government to press for legislation on these lines, both at the Codification Conference of International Law and at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

6. SLAVERY.

(a) St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government to take all possible steps to discountenance among indigenous peoples any practices whatsoever involving the bartering of women and children into domestic or other forms of slavery.

(b) St. Joan's S.P.A. thanks the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his firm action re the enforcement of the Mui Tsai Ordinances, and urges him to continue this policy until the system of child slavery, which prevails in Hong Kong, is complete abolished.

7. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

St. Joan's S.P.A. deplures the continued high rate of maternal mortality, and calls upon the Government to provide adequate maternity services throughout the country.

8. INCOME TAX.

St. Joan's S.P.A. demands that the income of married persons should be separately assessed and separately taxed.

9. WOMEN POLICE.

St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government to further legislation making it compulsory for watch committees and standing joint committees to appoint a sufficient number of women police.

10. POLITICAL PARTIES.

(a) *Party Programmes.* St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the political parties to embody the above reforms in their programmes.

(b) *Women M.P.s.* St. Joan's S.P.A. views with grave dissatisfaction the small number of constituencies hitherto allotted to women candidates, and urges that in future they shall have a fair share of promising constituencies.

11. CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

St. Joan's S.P.A. calls for fair and adequate financial treatment of Catholic elementary and secondary schools.

12. BIRTH CONTROL.

St. Joan's S.P.A. re-affirms its conviction that the policy of the present Minister of Health should be continued in not allowing information on artificial Birth Control to be given at Centres maintained out of public funds, to which people of all opinions are required to contribute.

Mrs. Laughton Mathews appealed for funds, with the result that, including promises, the sum of over £19 was subscribed by members present.

International Notes.

In reply to our congratulations, Mrs. Norman Wilson, Canada's first woman senator, writes: "The message of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance has pleased me greatly. It is a great recognition of the strides that women have made, and I hope with you that the Mother Country may soon follow Canada."

It will be remembered that Canadian women won their case last year when the Privy Council decided that a woman was a person under the British North America Act, and eligible to be appointed to the Senate.

Meanwhile there has been a setback in Quebec, the Legislature having rejected, by 44 to 24 votes, a Bill to give women the vote in provincial elections. It is also reported in the Press that the incorrigible Legislature of Quebec refused, by 37 to 29 votes, to grant women the right to enter the legal profession. We sympathise with our colleagues in Quebec; we have no doubt that they will win in time, but they have a stiff fight before them.

* * * *

We turn with pleasure from Quebec to Greece, and offer our congratulations to the

feminist societies there through whose work women have won the right, under certain conditions, to vote at municipal and communal elections. L. DE A.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

February 1 to March 15.

	£	s.	d.
Alberti, Miss L. de	7	6	
Anon	2	6	
Anon. Donations Annual Meeting	9	9	
Bain, Miss	3	0	0
Bate, G., Esq.	10	0	0
Beadon, Dr. Mary	2	6	
Brady, Mrs.	3	9	
Brady, Miss	1	3	9
Brenen, Miss A.	2	6	
Butler-Bowdon, Miss E.	2	0	0
Butler-Bowdon, Miss E. and Gordon, Miss C. M., per	6	0	0
Butler-Hogan, Miss I.	2	6	
Butterworth, Miss	2	6	
Carroll, Miss	2	6	
Catton, Mrs. Leyden	1	0	0
Chavasse, Mrs.	2	6	
Clegg, Miss	1	0	0
Cockshutt, Miss	2	6	
Crawford, Councillor Mrs.	5	0	
Currie, Lady	2	6	
Dorman, Miss A. L. P.	11	0	
Douglas Irvine, Miss H.	3	2	0
Fedden, Miss	1	0	0
FitzGerald, Miss Kathleen	4	6	
Gordon, Mrs.	5	0	
Graham, Mrs.	1	10	0
Guidi Signorina P.	1	6	
Hand, Mrs.	5	0	
Havers, Miss	5	0	
Huggett, Mrs.	2	6	
Hugh, Miss	3	6	
Hynes, Miss	2	0	
Jeffery, Miss	1	2	6
Johnstone, Miss	2	6	
Kilgallin, Miss	2	6	
Laughton, Lady	12	6	
Lazaro, Señorita	2	6	
Liberles, Mrs.	1	0	0
"Little Flower," per	20	0	0
Liveing, Mrs.	2	6	
M. C.	1	6	
McCurdy, Miss	3	0	
McEvoy, Miss L. H.	2	0	
McMabon, Mrs.	2	6	
Maitre, Miss R.	1	6	
Malleson, Miss Hope	2	6	
Marston, Mrs.	2	6	
Mathews, Mrs. Laughton	1	0	0
Mathews, Mrs. Laughton, per.	4	0	0
Meredith, Miss	2	6	
More-Nisbett, Mrs. H.	2	6	
Morice, Dr. Margaret	7	6	
Murray, Mrs.	2	0	
O'Connor, Mrs.	2	6	
O'Hart, Miss	3	6	
Olsen, Miss	2	6	
Parnell, Miss N.	12	6	
Parnell, Miss M.	12	0	
Plunkett, Mrs.	3	6	
Richards, Miss E. M.	2	6	
Robson, Mrs. Hope	2	6	
Roberts, Miss	2	6	
Roch, the Hon. Mrs. Walter... ..	2	0	0
Russell, Mrs. G., J.P.	7	6	
Schlüter-Hermkes, Dr.	2	6	
Scott-Hill, Mrs.	18	6	
Shattock, Mrs.	1	0	0
Sheehan, Mrs.	2	6	
Shorto, Mrs.	5	0	
Singleton, Miss	1	0	
Smiley, Mrs.	17	6	
Somers, Miss	5	0	
Souza, Mrs. de	7	6	
Stafford, Miss A.	8	0	
Thomas, Mrs.	2	6	
Toner, Mrs.	2	6	
Walpole, Miss	5	0	
Ward, Miss M. M. A.	2	6	
Welch, Miss J. R. V.	5	0	
Wellbeloved, Miss	5	0	
Young, Miss M. F.	2	6	
Minimum Annual Subscriptions	1	16	0
Total	£66	5	9

TREASURER'S NOTE.

Many thanks to all those who have helped to swell the list of donations this month. We have just moved offices again in order to get bigger and better lighted rooms in the same building at the same rental, and although this has been carried out with the greatest economy, there is a certain minimum of expense which is unavoidable, and perhaps some members may like to send a special contribution towards this.

VERA LAUGHTON MATHEWS,
Hon. Treasurer.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

*Hon. Secretary: Miss N. S. Parnell, M.A.,
45 Falkner Street, Liverpool.*

The Annual Whist Drive was held on Feb. 19th; it proved a very pleasant function and realised a profit of £4 7s. 9d. This will enable the Branch to redeem its promise of becoming a £5 guarantor for the rent of the London office.

On March 13th, the Branch had an excellent address from Miss Trotter of the W.I.L. on the Naval Conference, but the outstanding event of the month was the expedition of six of us to the Annual Meeting in London on March 15th. We can never forget the extraordinary kindness and hospitality of all the London members with whom we came in contact, nor the delightful programme arranged for our entertainment, including a dinner, "The Last Enemy" at the Fortune Theatre, luncheon at the Junior Liberal Club, a motor tour of London embracing such widely separated sights as Mrs. Pankhurst's statue and the Tower, a party, a visit to the office, and even one to the House of Commons for those who wished it. We would like to take this opportunity of thanking the London members very sincerely for their wonderful reception and entertainment of the Liverpool delegation.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

NON-PARTY.

Office—55, Berners St., Oxford St., London, W.1.
Pattern: Saint Joan of Arc. Colours: Blue, White & Gold
Organ—"The Catholic Citizen," 2d. monthly.

OBJECT.

To band together Catholics of both sexes, in order to secure the political, social and economic equality between men and women, and to further the work and usefulness of Catholic women as citizens.

MEMBERSHIP.

All Catholic women are eligible as Members, who approve the object and methods, and will pay a minimum annual subscription of 1s. Men are invited to join as Associates, on the same conditions, with the exception that they may not elect or be elected to the Executive.

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- No. 2—Borough Councils, Urban and District Councils.
- No. 3—Parish Councils.

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Prices 2/- per 100 for Nos. 1 & 2; 1/6 per 100 No. 3.

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